

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DESIGNATING THE NEGRO LEAGUES BASEBALL MUSEUM IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, AS AMERICA'S NATIONAL NEGRO LEAGUES BASEBALL MUSEUM

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 60) designating the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, as America's National Negro Leagues Baseball Museum.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 60

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, was founded in 1990, in honor of those individuals who played in the Negro Baseball Leagues as a result of segregation in America;

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum is the only public museum in the Nation that exists for the exclusive purpose of interpreting the experiences of the players in the Negro Leagues from 1920 through 1970;

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum project began in the 1980s, through a large scale, grass roots, civic and fundraising effort by citizens and baseball fans in the Kansas City metropolitan area;

Whereas the first Negro Leagues Baseball Museum was located at 1615 East 18th Street in the historic "18th and Vine District", which was designated by the city of Kansas City, Missouri, in 1988 as historic in nature and the birthplace of the Negro Leagues;

Whereas the current Negro Leagues Baseball Museum was opened at 1616 East 18th Street in 1997, with a dramatic expansion of core exhibition and gallery space and over 10,000 square feet of new interpretive and educational exhibits;

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum continues to receive strong support from the residents of the Kansas City metropolitan area and annually entertains over 60,000 visitors from all 50 States, and numerous foreign countries;

Whereas there remains a need to preserve the evidence of honor, courage, sacrifice, and triumph in the face of segregation of those African Americans who played in the Negro Leagues;

Whereas the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum seeks to educate a diverse audience through its comprehensive collection of historical materials, important artifacts, and oral histories of the participants in the Negro Leagues and the impact that segregation played in the lives of these individuals and their fans; and

Whereas a great opportunity exists to use the invaluable resources of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum to teach the Nation's school children, through on-site visits, traveling exhibits, classroom curriculum, distance learning, and other educational initiatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) designates the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, including the museums future and expanded exhibits, collections library, archives, artifacts and education programs as "America's National Negro Leagues Baseball Museum";

(2) supports the efforts of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum to recognize and preserve the history of the Negro Leagues and the impact of segregation on our Nation;

(3) recognizes that the continued collection, preservation, and interpretation of the historical objects and other historical materials held by the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum enhances our knowledge and understanding of the experience of African Americans during legal segregation;

(4) commends the ongoing development and visibility of the "Power Alley" educational outreach program for teachers and students throughout the Nation sponsored by the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum;

(5) asks all Americans to join in celebrating the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum and its mission of preserving and interpreting the legacy of the Negro Leagues; and

(6) encourages present and future generations to understand the sensitive issues surrounding the Negro Leagues, how they helped shape our Nation and Major League Baseball, and how the sacrifices made by Negro League players helped make baseball America's national pastime.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) and the gentleman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 60, introduced by Senator TALENT, would designate the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, as America's National Negro Leagues Baseball Museum.

Because of racism and segregation laws that barred African Americans from playing baseball on major league teams in the first half of the 20th century, black baseball players were forced to form their own teams and the first Negro baseball league. Between 1920 and 1955, more than 70 teams played in these leagues. However, by the early 1960s, attendance dropped at Negro league games, and the last of the Negro league teams went out of business. Then, in 1990, the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum was established in Kansas City, Missouri, to preserve and interpret the history of the Negro leagues.

Although the National Baseball Hall of Fame recognizes the achievements of baseball's greatest players of all races, the Negro Leagues Museum tells the story of the black athletes who built a successful baseball league.

I urge adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, the fact that the Negro Leagues ever existed in this country is a painful reminder of the dark days of legalized racism through segregation. However, the success of those leagues, the innovations begun in those leagues and the stars who played in those leagues are sources of great pride and inspiration.

National recognition for the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, is a fitting tribute to those who were involved in the Negro leagues and to the great work the museum is doing to preserve this important chapter in the story of America.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, Representative EMANUEL CLEAVER is to be commended as the sponsor of the House companion to this resolution. Representative CLEAVER's tireless efforts on behalf of this legislation were crucial in bringing this measure before the House today.

We support passage of Senate Concurrent Resolution 60.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I encourage that our Members support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 60.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTRONIC DUCK STAMP ACT OF 2005

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1496) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a pilot program under which up to 15 States may issue electronic Federal migratory bird hunting stamps.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1496

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Electronic Duck Stamp Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) on March 16, 1934, Congress passed and President Roosevelt signed the Act of March 16, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 718a et seq.) (popularly known as the "Duck Stamp Act"), which requires all migratory waterfowl hunters 16 years of age or older to buy a Federal migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp annually;

(2) the Federal Duck Stamp program has become one of the most popular and successful conservation programs ever initiated;

(3) because of that program, the United States again is teeming with migratory waterfowl and other wildlife that benefit from wetland habitats;

(4) as of the date of enactment of this Act, 1,700,000 migratory bird hunting and conservation stamps are sold each year;

(5) as of 2003, those stamps have generated more than \$600,000,000 in revenue that has been used to preserve more than 5,000,000 acres of migratory waterfowl habitat in the United States; and

(6) many of the more than 540 national wildlife refuges have been paid for wholly or partially with that revenue.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **ACTUAL STAMP.**—The term “actual stamp” means a Federal migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp required under the Act of March 16, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 718a et seq.) (popularly known as the “Duck Stamp Act”), that is printed on paper and sold through a means in use immediately before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **AUTOMATED LICENSING SYSTEM.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “automated licensing system” means an electronic, computerized licensing system used by a State fish and wildlife agency to issue hunting, fishing, and other associated licenses and products.

(B) **INCLUSION.**—The term “automated licensing system” includes a point-of-sale, Internet, or telephonic system used for a purpose described in subparagraph (A).

(3) **ELECTRONIC STAMP.**—The term “electronic stamp” means an electronic version of an actual stamp that—

(A) is a unique identifier for the individual to whom it is issued;

(B) can be printed on paper;

(C) is issued through a State automated licensing system that is authorized, under State law and by the Secretary under this Act, to issue electronic stamps;

(D) is compatible with the hunting licensing system of the State that issues the electronic stamp; and

(E) is described in the State application approved by the Secretary under section 4(b).

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. ELECTRONIC DUCK STAMP PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) **REQUIREMENT TO CONDUCT PROGRAM.**—The Secretary shall conduct a 3-year pilot program under which up to 15 States authorized by the Secretary may issue electronic stamps.

(b) **COMMENCEMENT AND DURATION OF PROGRAM.**—The Secretary shall—

(1) use all means necessary to expeditiously implement this section by the date that is 1 year after the beginning of the first full Federal migratory waterfowl hunting season after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) carry out the pilot program for 3 Federal migratory waterfowl hunting seasons.

(c) **CONSULTATION.**—The Secretary shall carry out the program in consultation with State management agencies.

SEC. 5. STATE APPLICATION.

(a) **APPROVAL OF APPLICATION REQUIRED.**—A State may not participate in the pilot program under this Act unless the Secretary has received and approved an application submitted by the State in accordance with this section.

(b) **CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.**—The Secretary may not approve a State application unless the application contains—

(1) a description of the format of the electronic stamp that the State will issue under the pilot program, including identifying features of the licensee that will be specified on the stamp;

(2) a description of any fee the State will charge for issuance of an electronic stamp;

(3) a description of the process the State will use to account for and transfer to the Secretary the amounts collected by the State that are required to be transferred to the Secretary under the program;

(4) the manner by which the State will transmit electronic stamp customer data to the Secretary;

(5) the manner by which actual stamps will be delivered;

(6) the policies and procedures under which the State will issue duplicate electronic stamps; and

(7) such other policies, procedures, and information as may be reasonably required by the Secretary.

(c) **PUBLICATION OF DEADLINES, ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS, AND SELECTION CRITERIA.**—Not later than 30 days before the date on which the Secretary begins accepting applications for participation in the pilot program, the Secretary shall publish—

(1) deadlines for submission of applications to participate in the program;

(2) eligibility requirements for participation in the program; and

(3) criteria for selecting States to participate in the program.

SEC. 6. STATE OBLIGATIONS AND AUTHORITIES.

(a) **DELIVERY OF ACTUAL STAMP.**—The Secretary shall require that each individual to whom a State sells an electronic stamp under the pilot program shall receive an actual stamp—

(1) by not later than the date on which the electronic stamp expires under section 7(c); and

(2) in a manner agreed upon by the State and Secretary.

(b) **COLLECTION AND TRANSFER OF ELECTRONIC STAMP REVENUE AND CUSTOMER INFORMATION.**—

(1) **REQUIREMENT TO TRANSMIT.**—The Secretary shall require each State participating in the pilot program to collect and submit to the Secretary in accordance with this section—

(A) the first name, last name, and complete mailing address of each individual that purchases an electronic stamp from the State;

(B) the face value amount of each electronic stamp sold by the State; and

(C) the amount of the Federal portion of any fee required by the agreement for each stamp sold.

(2) **TIME OF TRANSMITTAL.**—The Secretary shall require the submission under paragraph (1) to be made with respect to sales of electronic stamps by a State occurring in a month—

(A) by not later than the 15th day of the subsequent month; or

(B) as otherwise specified in the application of the State approved by the Secretary under section 5.

(3) **ADDITIONAL FEES NOT AFFECTED.**—This section shall not apply to the State portion of any fee collected by a State under subsection (c).

(c) **ELECTRONIC STAMP ISSUANCE FEE.**—A State participating in the pilot program may charge a reasonable fee to cover costs incurred by the State and the Department of the Interior in issuing electronic stamps under the program, including costs of delivery of actual stamps.

(d) **DUPLICATE ELECTRONIC STAMPS.**—A State participating in the pilot program may issue a duplicate electronic stamp to replace an electronic stamp issued by the State that is lost or damaged.

(e) **LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE PURCHASE OF STATE LICENSE.**—A State may not require that an individual purchase a

State hunting license as a condition of issuing an electronic stamp under the pilot program.

SEC. 7. ELECTRONIC STAMP REQUIREMENTS; RECOGNITION OF ELECTRONIC STAMP.

(a) **STAMP REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall require an electronic stamp issued by a State under the pilot program—

(1) to have the same format as any other license, validation, or privilege the State issues under the automated licensing system of the State; and

(2) to specify identifying features of the licensee that are adequate to enable Federal, State, and other law enforcement officers to identify the holder.

(b) **RECOGNITION OF ELECTRONIC STAMP.**—Any electronic stamp issued by a State under the pilot program shall, during the effective period of the electronic stamp—

(1) bestow upon the licensee the same privileges as are bestowed by an actual stamp;

(2) be recognized nationally as a valid Federal migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp; and

(3) authorize the licensee to hunt migratory waterfowl in any other State, in accordance with the laws of the other State governing that hunting.

(c) **DURATION.**—An electronic stamp issued by a State under the pilot program shall be valid for a period agreed to by the State and the Secretary, which shall not exceed 45 days.

SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF STATE PARTICIPATION.

Participation by a State in the pilot program may be terminated—

(1) by the Secretary, if the Secretary—

(A) finds that the State has violated any of the terms of the application of the State approved by the Secretary under section 5; and

(B) provides to the State written notice of the termination by not later than the date that is 30 days before the date of termination; or

(2) by the State, by providing written notice to the Secretary by not later than the date that is 30 days before the termination date.

SEC. 9. EVALUATION.

(a) **EVALUATION.**—The Secretary, in consultation with State fish and wildlife management agencies and appropriate stakeholders with expertise specific to the duck stamp program, shall evaluate the pilot program and determine whether the pilot program has provided a cost-effective and convenient means for issuing migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamps, including whether the program has—

(1) increased the availability of those stamps;

(2) assisted States in meeting the customer service objectives of the States with respect to those stamps;

(3) maintained actual stamps as an effective and viable conservation tool; and

(4) maintained adequate retail availability of the actual stamp.

(b) **REPORT.**—The Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the findings of the Secretary under subsection (a).

SEC. 10. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) **PROHIBITION ON TAKING.**—The first section of the Act of March 16, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 718a) is amended by striking “That no person who has attained the age of sixteen years” and all that follows through the end of the section and inserting the following:

“SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON TAKING.

“(a) **PROHIBITION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no individual who has attained the age of 16 years shall take any migratory waterfowl unless, at the time of the taking,

the individual carries on the person of the individual a valid Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp, validated by the signature of the individual written in ink across the face of the stamp prior to the time of the taking by the individual of the waterfowl.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—No stamp described in paragraph (1) shall be required for the taking of migratory waterfowl—

“(A) by Federal or State agencies;

“(B) for propagation; or

“(C) by the resident owner, tenant, or sharecropper of the property, or officially designated agencies of the Department of the Interior, for the killing, under such restrictions as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe, of such waterfowl when found damaging crops or other property.

“(b) DISPLAY OF STAMP.—Any individual to whom a stamp has been sold under this Act shall, upon request, display the stamp for inspection to—

“(1) any officer or employee of the Department of the Interior who is authorized to enforce this Act; or

“(2) any officer of any State or political subdivision of a State authorized to enforce State game laws.

“(c) OTHER LICENSES.—Nothing in this section requires any individual to affix the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp to any other license prior to taking 1 or more migratory waterfowl.”

(b) SALES; FUND DISPOSITION; UNSOLD STAMPS.—Section 2 of the Act of March 16, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 718b) is amended by striking “SEC. 2.” and all that follows through the end of subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“SEC. 2. SALES; FUND DISPOSITION; UNSOLD STAMPS.

“(a) SALES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The stamps required under section 1 shall be sold by the Postal Service and may be sold by the Department of the Interior, pursuant to regulations promulgated jointly by the Postal Service and the Secretary, at—

“(A) any post office; and

“(B) such other establishments, facilities, or locations as the Postal Service or the Secretary (or a designee) may direct or authorize.

“(2) PROCEEDS.—The funds received from the sale of stamps under this Act by the Department of the Interior shall be deposited in the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund in accordance with section 4.

“(3) MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM VALUES.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Postal Service shall collect the full face value of each stamp sold under this section for the applicable hunting year.

“(4) VALIDITY.—No stamp sold under this Act shall be valid under any circumstances to authorize the taking of migratory waterfowl except—

“(A) in compliance with Federal and State laws (including regulations);

“(B) on the condition that the individual so taking the waterfowl wrote the signature of the individual in ink across the face of the stamp prior to the taking; and

“(C) during the hunting year for which the stamp was issued.

“(5) UNUSED STAMPS.—

“(A) DEFINITION OF RETAIL DEALER.—In this paragraph, the term ‘retail dealer’ means—

“(i) any individual or entity that is regularly engaged in the business of retailing hunting or fishing equipment; and

“(ii) any individual or entity duly authorized to act as an agent of a State or political subdivision of a State for the sale of State or county hunting or fishing licenses.

“(B) REDEMPTION OF UNUSED STAMPS.—The Department of the Interior, pursuant to reg-

ulations promulgated by the Secretary, shall provide for the redemption, on or before the 30th day of June of each year, of unused stamps issued for the year under this Act that—

“(i) were sold on consignment to any person authorized by the Secretary to sell stamps on consignment (including retail dealers for resale to customers); and

“(ii) have not been resold by any such person.

“(6) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN STAMP SALES.—The Postal Service shall not—

“(A) sell on consignment any stamps issued under this Act to any individual, business, or organization; or

“(B) redeem stamps issued under this Act that are sold on consignment by the Secretary (or any agent of the Secretary).”

(c) COST OF STAMPS.—Section 2(b) of the Act of March 16, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 718b(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(b) The” and inserting the following:

“(b) COST OF STAMPS.—The”;

(2) by striking “Secretary of the Interior” and inserting “Secretary”;

(3) by striking “migratory bird conservation fund” and inserting “Migratory Bird Conservation Fund”; and

(4) in paragraph (2), by striking “For purposes” and all that follows through “of any such year.”

(d) AUTHORIZATION AND EXEMPTION.—Section 3 of the Act of March 16, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 718c) is amended by striking “SEC. 3. Nothing” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION AND EXEMPTION.

“Nothing”.

(e) EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.—Section 4 of the Act of March 16, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 718d) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (a) through (c) as paragraphs (1) through (3), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(2) by striking “SEC. 4. All moneys” and all that follows through “expended” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 4. EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—All funds received for stamps sold under this Act shall be—

“(1) accounted for by the Postal Service or the Secretary, as appropriate;

“(2) paid into the Treasury of the United States; and

“(3) reserved and set aside as a special fund, to be known as the ‘Migratory Bird Conservation Fund’ (referred to in this section as the ‘fund’), to be administered by the Secretary.

“(b) USE OF FUNDS.—All funds received into the fund are appropriated for the following purposes, to remain available until expended:”

(3) in subsection (b)(1) (as redesignated by paragraphs (1) and (2))—

(A) by striking “(1) So much” and all that follows through “for engraving” and inserting the following:

“(1) ADVANCE ALLOTMENTS.—So much as may be necessary shall be used by the Secretary for engraving”;

(B) by striking “migratory bird hunting stamps” and inserting “Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps”;

(C) by striking “personal” and inserting “personnel”; and

(D) by striking “postal service” and inserting “Postal Service”;

(4) in subsection (b)(2) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking “(2) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d) of this section” and inserting the following:

“(2) AREAS FOR REFUGES.—Except as provided in paragraph (3) and subsection (c)”; and

(B) by inserting “(16 U.S.C. 715 et seq.)” after “Conservation Act”;

(5) in subsection (b)(3) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking “(3) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to utilize funds made available under subsection (b) of this section for the purposes of such subsection, and such other funds as may be appropriated for the purposes of such subsection, or of this subsection,” and inserting the following:

“(3) CONDITIONS ON USE OF FUNDS.—The Secretary may use funds made available under paragraph (2) for the purposes of that paragraph, and such other funds as may be appropriated for the purposes of that paragraph or this paragraph,”; and

(B) in the second sentence—

(i) by inserting “(16 U.S.C. 715 et seq.)” after “Conservation Act”; and

(ii) by striking “this subsection” and inserting “this paragraph”;

(6) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c); and

(7) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “(1) The Secretary of the Interior may utilize” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may use”; and

(ii) by striking “migratory bird hunting and conservation stamps” and inserting “Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “(2) The Secretary of the Interior” and inserting the following:

“(2) COMPONENTS OF REPORT.—The Secretary”.

(f) LOANS AND TRANSFERS, ALTERATION, AND REPRODUCTION OF STAMPS.—Section 5 of the Act of March 16, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 718e) is amended—

(1) by striking “SEC. 5. (a) That no person to whom has been sold a migratory-bird hunting stamp,” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 5. LOANS AND TRANSFERS, ALTERATION, AND REPRODUCTION OF STAMPS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—No person to whom has been sold a Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp,”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “(b)” and all that follows through “shall alter” and inserting the following:

“(b) ALTERATION.—Except as provided in clauses (i) and (ii) of section 504(l)(D) of title 18, United States Code, no person shall alter”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “(c) Notwithstanding” and inserting the following:

“(c) REPRODUCTION.—Notwithstanding”;

(B) by striking “Secretary of the Interior” each place it appears and inserting “Secretary”; and

(C) in the matter following paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “migratory bird hunting stamps” and inserting “Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps”; and

(ii) by striking “shall be paid into the migratory bird conservation fund” and inserting “shall be paid, after deducting expenses for marketing, into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund”.

(g) ENFORCEMENT.—Section 6 of the Act of March 16, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 718f) is amended—

(1) by striking “SEC. 6. For the efficient” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 6. ENFORCEMENT.

“For the efficient”; and

(2) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “Secretary of Agriculture” and inserting “Secretary”;

(B) by striking “Department of Agriculture” and inserting “Department of the Interior”; and

(C) by inserting "(16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.)" after "Treaty Act".

(h) VIOLATIONS; COOPERATION; USE OF CONTEST FEES; DEFINITIONS; SHORT TITLE.—The Act of March 16, 1934 is amended by striking sections 7 through 10 (16 U.S.C. 718g–718j) and inserting the following:

"SEC. 7. VIOLATIONS.

"Any person that violates or fails to comply with any provision of this Act (including a regulation promulgated under this Act) shall be subject to the penalties described in section 6 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 707).

"SEC. 8. COOPERATION.

"The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with the States and the territories and possessions of the United States in the enforcement of this Act.

"SEC. 9. USE OF CONTEST FEES.

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds received by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in the form of fees for entering any Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp contest shall be credited—

"(1) first, to the appropriation account from which expenditures for the administration of the contest are made; and

"(2) second, to the extent any funds remain, to the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund.

"SEC. 10. DEFINITIONS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—In this Act, the terms defined in the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 715 et seq.) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.) have the meanings given those terms in those Acts.

"(b) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

"(1) HUNTING YEAR.—The term 'hunting year' means the 1-year period beginning on July 1 of each year.

"(2) MIGRATORY WATERFOWL.—The term 'migratory waterfowl' means the species enumerated in paragraph (a) of subdivision 1 of article I of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain for the Protection of Migratory Birds, signed at Washington on August 16, 1916 (USTS 628) (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.).

"(3) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior.

"(4) STATE.—The term 'State' means—

"(A) a State;

"(B) the District of Columbia;

"(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

"(D) Guam;

"(E) American Samoa;

"(F) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

"(G) the Federated States of Micronesia;

"(H) the Republic of the Marshall Islands;

"(I) the Republic of Palau; and

"(J) the United States Virgin Islands.

"(5) TAKE.—The term 'take' means—

"(A) to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, or kill; or

"(B) to attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect, or kill.

"SEC. 11. SHORT TITLE.

"This Act may be cited as the 'Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act'."

(i) DISPOSITION OF UNSOLD STAMPS.—Section 3 of the Act of July 30, 1956 (Public Law 84-838; 70 Stat. 722), is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) in subsection (a) (16 U.S.C. 718b-1)—

(A) by striking "SEC. 3. (a) Hereafter" and all that follows through the end of the first sentence and inserting the following:

"SEC. 3. DISPOSITION OF UNSOLD STAMPS.

"(a) DISPOSITION OF UNSOLD STAMPS.—A Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation

Stamp shall be transferred to the Postal Service or the Secretary of the Interior (or a designee) for sale to a collector if the stamp—

"(1) has not been sold by the end of the hunting year (as that term is defined in section 10 of the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act) during which the stamp is issued; and

"(2) as determined by the Postal Service or the Secretary of the Interior—

"(A) is appropriate to supply a market for sale to collectors; and

"(B) is in suitable condition for sale to a collector.""; and

(B) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following:

"(b) SURPLUS STOCK.—The Postal Service or the Secretary of the Interior may destroy any surplus stock of Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamps at such time and in such manner as the Postal Service or the Secretary of the Interior determines to be appropriate."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) and the gentleman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am pleased to support Senate 1496, the Electronic Duck Stamp Act. I would also like to compliment the author of this legislation, Senator MIKE CRAPO, and the sponsors of the House version, Congressmen RON KIND and CHIP PICKERING.

The first Federal duck stamp was issued in 1934. Since that time, hunters and wildlife art enthusiasts have purchased more than 122 million stamps that have produced more than \$700 million in revenues. With those funds, the Migratory Bird Commission has conserved more than 5.2 million acres of land that have provided essential habitat for countless migratory birds.

Senate 1496 is a positive step in the right direction of bringing this program into the 21st century. Today, hunters and fishermen throughout the United States can obtain their necessary State licenses online. The Electronic Duck Stamp Act will direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a 3-year pilot program by allowing certain States to issue electronic Federal migratory bird stamps.

Under the terms of the bill, the Fish and Wildlife Service will approve the application of any interested States that will include the format of the stamp, a description of any processing fees, the process of delivering the actual printed duck stamp and the

issuance of any duplicate stamps. In addition, the legislation contains safeguards to ensure customer satisfaction, the maintenance of traditional stamps and adequate retail availability of the actual stamp.

Senate 1496 is the result of successful negotiations between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the States and conservation organizations. It is a sound bill that will provide customer convenience without undermining the Federal duck stamp program. After the 3-year trial period, Congress can then decide whether to make the electronic duck stamps a permanent fixture.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote on Senate 1496.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation that would direct the Secretary of the Interior to initiate a pilot program to provide a convenient electronic option for waterfowl hunters to purchase their annual duck stamp, an icon in American conservation which since 1934 has generated over \$700 million for waterfowl habitat acquisition and protection.

I applaud the sponsor of the House companion legislation, Congressman RON KIND, for his leadership on this issue and for his commonsense recognition that we should take advantage of modern technology to increase the availability and ease in acquiring duck stamps.

I also commend Mr. KIND for the great sensitivity he has shown in making sure that the pilot program created under this legislation will not undermine the artistic value of the paper stamps. These stamps will still be issued for sale, and we expect that they will continue to be cherished by stamp collectors and conservationists for many years to come.

This legislation also contains some overdue technical amendments to the Duck Stamp Act itself, which should provide helpful clarifications important in maintaining and enhancing this very popular program.

I urge Members to support this non-controversial bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) for a colloquy.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, with regard to S. 1496, this program, my understanding, creates a 3-year pilot program to distribute Federal duck stamps electronically. Duck stamps are something which I am very familiar with and am completely in support of the overall program. These stamps are sold to hunters, conservationists and collectors, raising funds to acquire land in the national wildlife

refuge system, which, in turn, are then beneficial to the duck hunters in my district and yours as well.

The question goes to the overall cost of this system and who will be paying for the system. Traditionally, under the duck stamp program, it is not a cost to the overall taxpayers of the country. Rather, it is those who enter in to select to buy the duck stamps themselves.

However, this is the point. CBO estimates that this bill will cost \$750,000, or three-quarters of a million dollars, over the next 3 years to implement and that the fees authorized will not be sufficient to offset this cost. In light of this report from the CBO, can you assure us that the costs will be generated from the actual sale of the stamps, and can you point out where the error has been, therefore, in the CBO cost estimates in this program?

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's question.

The CBO does estimate, indeed, that the implementing legislation would cost the Federal Government \$750,000 over the next 3 years, assuming the availability of appropriated funds. However, this is also set up and estimates the Fish and Wildlife Service would spend \$250,000 annually to carry out the 3-year project, again, assuming the availability of appropriated funds, but the legislation makes it very specific that they can recoup their costs as an administrative fee when they issue the duck stamp.

So it should become very self-supporting. Just as you referenced in the other program, they can actually add a cost to cover their administrative costs. We are just trying to simplify this, make it available online to duck hunters as an ease. They will still get the duck stamp in the mail, but we anticipate fully in the legislation the cost to be recovered by the users.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I do appreciate that.

So it is your understanding that there is, in essence, a base price for the stamp and then maybe perhaps, I will use the term supplemental cost, which will be the costs going on the sale over the Web or whatever the exchange is.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. That is my understanding, yes.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I apologize for being redundant on this point, is there something specific that I that can look back to specifically in the language that says that, that goes to that point?

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. If the gentleman will suspend for a moment.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I think we are on the same page on this. I want to just make sure that it is revenue neutral.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. It is a several page bill. If we had had a little ad-

vance warning, we could have had it highlighted here.

Section 6(3)(c), Electronic Stamp Issuance Fee. A State participating in the pilot program may charge a reasonable fee to cover costs incurred by the State and the Department of the Interior in issuing electronic stamps under the program, including costs of delivery of actual stamps.

Does that clarify?

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I thank you.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Does that satisfy the gentleman's question then?

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Yes.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Very good.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1496, the companion legislation to H.R. 1494 that Representative CHIP PICKERING and I authored, the Electronic Duck—or E-Duck—Stamp Act. This legislation has a simple purpose: To make it easier for duck hunters, stamp and wildlife art collectors, and conservationists to do the things they love. The bill does this by creating a pilot program in which 15 States, authorized by the Secretary of the Interior, may issue Federal duck stamps electronically.

Since its creation in 1934, the Federal Duck Stamp Program has become one of the most popular and successful conservation programs ever initiated. Because of it, our country is again teeming with migratory waterfowl and other wildlife that rely on wetland habitats. Today, roughly 1.7 million hunting and conservation stamps are sold each year. Recent data show that the sale of Federal duck stamps has generated more than \$700,000,000 in revenue used to preserve over 5.2 million acres of migratory waterfowl habitat in the United States.

The E-Duck Stamp Act seeks to enhance the strong legacy of this important conservation program. Under this bill, hunters will, for the first time, be able to purchase duck stamps on-line in a safe, easy, and convenient manner. People living in rural areas, like mine in western Wisconsin, will no longer have to gas up the truck to buy a stamp, and instead can double-click their mouse and be ready to go hunt. More importantly, it provides this new alternative while protecting the legacy that the great duck stamp artist ding darling left us by taking explicit measures to ensure the future of the actual stamp—miniature works of art from some of our country's best wildlife artists.

I would like to thank both Ducks Unlimited and the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in crafting this bill. I appreciate their strong commitment to the Federal Duck Stamp Program and their input into the creation of this legislation. Additionally, I would like to thank everyone on resources staff and the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus for all their hard work on this legislation. I look forward to continuing our work together to implement this program once it becomes law.

I urge all my colleagues to support S. 1496.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support S. 1496, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1496.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

□ 1500

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS ACT OF 2006

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 203) to reduce temporarily the royalty required to be paid for sodium produced, to establish certain National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 203

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "National Heritage Areas Act of 2006".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SODA ASH ROYALTY REDUCTION

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Reduction in royalty rate on soda ash.

Sec. 103. Study.

TITLE II—ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Subtitle A—Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Congressional findings.

Sec. 203. Definitions.

Sec. 204. Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area.

Sec. 205. Authority and duties of the Management Entity.

Sec. 206. Duties of the Secretary.

Sec. 207. Private property protections; savings provisions.

Sec. 208. Sunset.

Sec. 209. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—Atchafalaya National Heritage Area

Sec. 211. Short title.

Sec. 212. Definitions.

Sec. 213. Atchafalaya National Heritage Area.

Sec. 214. Authorities and duties of the local coordinating entity.

Sec. 215. Management Plan.

Sec. 216. Requirements for inclusion of private property.

Sec. 217. Private property protection.

Sec. 218. Effect of subtitle.

Sec. 219. Reports.

Sec. 220. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 221. Termination of authority.

Subtitle C—Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area

Sec. 231. Short title.